1	2	3
THERMAL		
1.	Rayalseema Unit 2	210
2.	Rayalseema St. II Unit 3 & 4 . . .	2×210
3.	Vijayawada Unit, 6	210
4.	Kothagudem St. V	2×250

Government Guarantee to Power Projects

3831. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only seven power projects in the country enjoy Government guarantee;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for selecting only these seven projects for the purpose;

(c) what are the norms laid down for those seven power projects;

(d) whether Government propose to enlarge the ambit of such guarantee to the rest of the power projects which satisfy Government parameters and

(e) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b) It has been decided to extend GOI counter guarantee to the State Govt. guarantee for SEB's payment obligations to the private power generating companies to the initial seven power projects cleared from the angle of foreign investment, subject to the concerned State Government agreeing to the terms and conditions in this regard.

(c) Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) For other private power projects, it is the policy of the Government of India to consider counter guarantee proposals on case to case basis.

Statement

Proposed terms and conditions for extending GOI counter guarantee for SEB's payment obligations to the private power generating companies

Eligibility

(i) The SEB has signed a PPA with the foreign investor.

(ii) The SEB has agreed to open and maintain an escrow account to which its revenues will be credited equivalent to one month billings of the private power company. The private power company will have the first charge on this account.

(iii) The SEB has signed and is in the process of successfully implementing the Operational and Financial Action-Plan (OFAP); and

(iv) In terms of adherence to the OFAP, the SEB is able to maintain a rate of return of 3% or more as provided by the Indian Electricity (Supply) Act.

Terms and Conditions

(i) The State Government has agreed to meet the shortfall, in the payments by SEB to the private power proponent;

(ii) The management of State finances is prudent in the opinion of the Government of India;

(iii) The State Government unconditionally and irrevocably agrees that any amount met on its behalf in terms of counter-guarantee by the GOI shall be debitable without any recourse to its account with the Reserve Bank of India;

(iv) As an additional precaution, the State Government agrees that any amount required to be paid by the GOI which was not covered by (iii) above, may be adjusted against Central Assistance to the State.

Per Capita Consumption of electricity

3832. SHRI CHIMANBHAI HARIBHAI SHUKLA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the annual per capita power consumption in each State and the country as a whole as on 30th November, 1993;

(b) the reasons for less supply of power to Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar and Rajasthan in comparison to requirement; and

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government to bring those States at par with national level ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU) : (a) State-wise per capita consumption of electricity during 1992-93 is given in the Statement (*See* below). Similar information for the year 1993-94, including that of November 30, 1993 have not been compiled so far.

(b) Power supply position in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar and Rajasthan during 1993-94 is as per details given below :—

(Figs. in MU net)

Name of the State	Requirement	Availability	Shortage	%
Gujarat	29860	28502	1358	4.5
Madhya Pradesh	23945	22791	1154	4.8
Orissa	8840	7909	931	10.5
Bihar	8645	5583	3062	35.4
Rajasthan	16070	15089	981	6.1
ALL INDIA	323252	299494	23758	7.3

The main reason for power shortage in the above States is due to demand outstripping the availablity of power.

(c) Various measures being taken to improve the availability of power in the above States include maximising the generation from the existing capacity, implementation of Renovation and Modernisation Programme, reducing transmission and distribution losses, effective load management and energy conservation measures and assistance from neighbouring States and Region.

Statement

Statewise per capita Consumption of Electricity during the year 1992-93 (*Utilities and Non-Utilities*)

(in KWH.)

Name of the Region/State	1992-93
NORTHERN REGION	
Haryana	506·68
Himachal Pradesh	207.33
Jammu & Kashmir	186·40
Punjab	680·56
Rajasthan	247·36
Uttar Pradesh	178·93
Chandigarh	707·24
Delhi	823·91
SUB-TOTAL	282·44
WESTERN REGION	
Gujarat	525·11
Madhya Pradesh	278·44
Maharashtra	444·01
Goa	545·12
Daman & Diu	1014·70
D. & N. Haveli *	1172·93
SUB-TOTAL	404·83
SOUTHERN REGION	
Andhra Pradesh	304·50
Karnataka	304·89
Kerala	194·41
Tamil Nadu	365·56
Pondicherry	855·06
Lakshadweep	182·80
SUB-TOTAL	307·76
EASTERN REGION	
Bihar	112·29
Orissa	286·04
West Bengal	157·75
A. & N. Islands	159·72
Sikkim	113·93
SUB-TOTAL	158·25
NORTH EASTERN REGION	
Assam	90·91
Manipur	105·04
Meghalaya	127·78
Nagaland	72·85
Tripura	58·52
Arunachal Pradesh	66·67
Mizoram	71·53
SUB-TOTAL	89·15
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	281·48